Business Notices.

WET LINEN GOODS FROM THE-LATE WRECKS. N. & M. E. Towler & Co. will open this day 25 cases LINEN DAMANES, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAFRINS, TOWLES, PILLOW ASHERING LINEN, IRISH PROVINCE LINENS, &c., saved from the late wrecks, and warranted perfect, with the exception of the late wrecks, and warranted perfect, with the exception of the late wrecks, and warranted perfect, with the exception of the late with the exception of the late with the exception of the late with the late with

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestree, Secretory and Absorbent (including the glands and skim) tervous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

The Philosophy of Living Or, The way to Enjoy Life and a Comforts, and to secure Longevity.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -Our liberal and admirshle plan of exchanging our new and latest improve Sewing Machines for old Machines of every kind, is half with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover Baker, Hunt, Doreas and other inferior Machines, are comin in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personal gain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personal or by letter.

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CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND ACE, SOBE LIPS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.'s CAMPHOI E, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK Co., Chemista and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 75

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. - Why tarry or hesitate if you are sick or suffering? Here are your members? Whatever may be your allment, it needs but a trial of their wondrous efficacy to insure immediate relief. Sold at the manufactories, No. 36 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 24 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62[c., and \$1 per pot or box.

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 16.—A resolution declaring L. D. Campbell of Ohio Speaker was lost by a large major Its introduction gave rise to a long and acrimon ous debate. The hundred and fifteenth ballot was taken with the following result: Banks, 88; Richardson, 65; Fuller, 29; Pennington, 8; scattering, 5.

The contest for the Speakership at Albany was concluded yesterday by the election of ORVILLE ROBINSON of Oswego, who was carried into the chair by Republican votes. Mr. Robinson was a supporter of Van Buren in 1848, and has uniformly acted with the Soft party on all questions except Canal Enlargement, in respect of which he has gone with the Whigs. He was returned to the Assembly last Fall by means of a great number of Republican votes, cast for him on personal rather than political grounds. For the post to which he has now been elevated he has every qualification, both of ability and fairness, and we doubt not will administer the office to the general satisfaction.

What Mr. Robinson's present position is politically, and how he is affected toward the recent abandonment by the Custom-House managers of his party of the only distinctive principles to which that party has professed allegiance, we are not well informed. It is said that he will acquiesce in that abandonment, and adhere to that party on the the new slave-trading platform adopted at Syracase; but that is a point on which we wait for more authoritative intelligence before we can fully admit it. But however that may be, we hold that the Republican members of the Assembly were perfectly right in casting their votes for him. As Mr. Prendergast, the Republican candidate for the Speakership, well said, in declining to be any longer voted for, the choice was between two evile, and to take the lesser was a duty. However much Mr. Robinson might be a supporter and friend of Slavery Extension, he could not possibly be more truly so than the Know-Nothing party of this State; while, at any rate, if he is such, he is the man to act openly and above-board, and cannot be charged with adding hypocrisy and false pretenses to the crime of treachery to Freedom. Moreover, he is not guilty of the proscriptive doctrines and the base secret methods which the Know-Nothings are seeking to introduce into our politics. Altogether, then, since the Republican candidate could not possibly be elected under the plurality rule, the only proper course was to insure the election of Mr. Robinson as against his Hindoo

The Know-Nothings of New-Jersey chose their delegates yesterday to the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d of February. They are all opposed to George Law.

The America arrived at Halifax last night, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The news presents no very important features. The peace rumors strengthen, but no official facts have yet transpired. The forces in the Crimea are very quiet.

The Board of Education succeeded last night, after balloting forty times, in electing a President for the ensuing year. Andrew H. Green of the Fourteenth Ward having on that ballot received the highest number of votes cast was declared elected. The election was subsequently made

We cannot offer beef-eaters any consolation this week, as it will be seen by reference to our Cattle Market report on the last page that prices per head for all first-class bullocks were equal to 111 to 12 cents a pound for the meat. It takes but a moderate drove of beeves at such prices to average \$100 a head. There were a great many poor, coarse, common oxen in market, but very few o any kind sold for less than ten cents a pound for the beef. It stands all parties in hand, at such prices, to inquire, "What shall we eat?" and see whether there is not something cheaper than beef.

We give very full reports this morning of the disasters on the coast of New-Jersey, and also the particulars of the loss of the packet ship St. Dennis of this port, by foundering at sea. Thirty-five persons found a watery grave in the St. Dennis, and eleven of her crew saved themselves in an open boat-

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The following Call has been signed by the Chair man of the Republican Central Committees of five States, and will doubtless be signed by the others so soon as it shall have been presented for their anproval. But the time fixed for the meeting is se pear that it has been deemed advisable not to await further signatures before submitting it to the public.

Let it be distinctly understood that no nominazions are to be made at this gathering, but only the 2ime and place of holding a National Convention (should such be deemed advisable), agreed upon. Should a different mode of ascertaining and con centrating the sentiment of the Republican party with meard to the Presidency in 1856 be deemed preferable, that will of course be adopted and recommended. What is contemplated is the beginning of a National movement designed to unite all the opponents of Slavery Extension in the Presi-dential contest before us.

To this end it is not necessary that anything like

a Mass Convention should be assembled, nor even one composed of Delegates from the several Congressional Districts. From two to ten wise, intelligent and upright men from each State which sees fit to be represented will be ample. We trust measures will be taken, in every Free State at least, to secure such a representation at Pittsburgh on the 22d of February.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES. To THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of
the Republican press, the undersigned, Chairmen of the State
Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusettes
New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsip, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittaburgh, on the 22d February, 13.56, for
the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and proyiding for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican
sectors of the Convention of the Republican
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n November, 1856.

A. P. STONE of Ohio. DAVID WILMOT of Pa. J. Z. GOODRICH of Mass. LAWR'CE BRAINERD of Vt. WILLIAM A. WHITE of Wis.

Will the Republican press please copy

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The second Message of Gov. Clark we present in full to our readers this morning. It is a plainlywritten, sensible paper. Its leading statements

are as follows: The debt of the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1855, was \$6,692,654 37; and the actual deficiency in the revenue of that fund was \$537,863 89. The appropriation of Canal revenues to the amount of \$200,000 did not help: for their continued deficiencies have prevented any

aid from that quarter. The capital of the School Fund was \$2,457,-520 86, being an increase of \$32,308 89 during the year. Its revenue was \$143,127 73. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund was \$4,014,520; its revenue \$245,119. Literature Fund, \$268,620; revenue, \$16,831. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the debts created by the loan of the eredit of the State to various Railroad Companies, were \$146,677; contingent State debts on same account, \$770,000. The State Canals produced \$2,639,792; expenditures, \$989,792; surplus, \$1,-650,000; enough for the Canul Debt Sinking Fund of \$1,300,000, and the General Fund Debt of \$350,-00; but not enough to meet any part of the other requirements of the Constitution for interest on the late loans for the enlargement, and appropriations toward a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of such loans. In anticipation of this deficiency, provision was made for such appropriations, or at least a portion of them, out of the tax to be collected during the current fiscal year.

The Constitution limits loans to eighteen years. This limitation the Governor considers too small, and creates an annual charge upon the revenues beyond the ability of the canals to meet; and accordingly he recommends a constitutional amendment. He praises the contract system for cansl repairs. The work of enlarging and completing the canals happily progresses. The six per cent loan of \$2,250,000 was taken at a premium of \$365,880. In June a loan of \$1,500,000 was issued for the redemption of the Canal Revenue certificates, and taken at a premium of \$204,511. A loan of \$4,500,000 issued upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to pay \$4,000,000 of State stock falling due on January 1, 1856, and to meet deficiencies in the sinking Fund, has been made at only 5 per cent interest, and a considerable premium realized thereon. The credit of the State is unimpaired.

The Syracuse Salt-works are prosperous: inspected bushels, 6,000,000; increase, 250,000. New Salt-works are in progress. The revenue of one per cent is sufficient.

Sixteen banking associations and six individuals have commenced during the last fiscal year under the General Banking Law; eight of these came of expiring Safety-Fund banks. Four banking Associations and five bankers give notice of stopping business. Amount of circulating notes by banks and bankers, \$24,438,001; securities therefor, \$25,590,848, held by the Superintendent. Unredeemed circulating notes issued by banks incorporated by special acts, and whose charters have not expired, \$11,290,235. Outstanding circulation of specially incorporated banks, whose charters expired previously to the 30th September, \$5,431,-386. The Safety-Fund bank matters promise fairly, and the Governor praises the banks as meriting confidence. They are local institutions with hardly an exception, confining their business to their neighborhoods. The Governor deprecates any change in the basis of currency securities, by affording a more available class of securities. He suggests a law restraining banks from making loans on the hypothecation of stocks beyond a reasonable percentage on their capital-thus compelling them to resume their legitimate functions, now departed from in the city, and affording facilities to the producing classes, now driven into "the street.

The amount of school moneys apportioned is \$1,110,000, \$800,000 of which are taxes; \$165,000, United States Deposit Fund; \$145,000. Common School Fund; Expended for Teachers, \$2,301,411; Libraries, \$55,216; Schoolhouses, &c., \$863,990. School Districts, 11,748; Children of proper age, 1.233.987; at District Schools, 900.523; Acade mies, 38,734; Colored, 5,243; Unincorporated. 53,764-leaving 225,854 not in attendance at any place of instruction, not counting Colleges. If the age of six were substituted for four, the minimum period, he thinks this proportion would be greatly reduced. The number of volumes in District Libraries is 1,105,370; School-Houses, 11,028, of which 9,356 are framed buildings. He calls attention to the defects of Public School policy; desires that every child should be educated, and recommends an Education Board for every town. The Annual Reports he pronounces inaccurate; and yet on these appropriations are made. He recommends the institution of School-Fund Commission ers; that the State Schools be entirely free; and makes various suggestions of School reform, some good, and some doubtful.

Of the improvements in the militia system he speaks favorably, and recommends the sale of the City Arsenal. He favors the plan of an Agricultural College. He thinks that the Emigration Commissioners will probably require legislative relief, and favors immigration and the Castle-Garden depot. The Harbor Commissioners are duly praised; so too the Railroad Commissioners. Various criminal reforms are justly set forth; and an important change regarding the challenging of jurors, which we lately advocated at length, recommended.

The population of the State is set down at 3,470,063-an increase since 1850 of 372,024; no great increase, we think, for the greatest of all the States. Native voters, 516,745; Naturalized, 135,076; Aliens, 632,746; Colored persons not taxed, 35,956; Indians, 3,945.

An additional judicial district of the Supreme Court is recommended, as well as two additional

Justices, to which this city is entitled. The management of the State Prisons is commended. Number of prisoners 1,905-decrease 89; expenditures \$233,343; earnings \$198,230. The Governor recommends that a portion of the earnings of the prisoners be set aside for their benefit when at liberty-a capital suggestion. He offers some points for reform. He is conscious of the necessity of relieving the Executive of a portion of the burden of examining appeals for pardon and commutation of punishment; and thinks that greater discretionary power should be given to Judges. He praises the House of Refuge. He suggests an increase of Insane Asylums, and applauds the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, and Idiot Asylums. The claim of the Stockbridge Indians he admits. The immunity of this city from yellow fever is mentioned, and the granting of any increased powers necessary to preserve it recommended. The Temperance law is upheld by the Governor, morally and constitutionally. An appropriation for the State expenses in the Lemmon slave case is asked.

We consider the Message, upon the whole, a good one

FROM WASHINGTON.

GOSSIP OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday Eve., Jan. 15, 1856. I have not cared to remark on the distractions of

the Nebraska Democracy in the House. They are but seventy-five to eighty when full, including Caruthers and Mordecai Oliver of Mo., Talbott of Ky., Watkins of Tenn., and Bowie of Md., who, though voting steadily for Richardson, are oldfashioned Henry Clay Whigs, whose only grounds of sympathy with the Democrats are devotion to Slavery and hostility to the Know-Nothings. But it is not by these that the present trouble in the camp is created. The difficulty is caused by Mr. Richardson's affirmations of the constitutionality of Slavery Restriction, though he is utterly opposed to such Restriction. But this admission of the abstract right to exclude Slavery from the Territories is very offensive to the South Carolinians and Mississippians, some of whom threw off from Mr. R. after the exposition of his views on Saturday, and the caucus of last night was held expressly to bring them back to the fold. The effort was an earnest one, but only in part successful. The little harmony secured is entirely superficial; the cauldron still bubbles beneath. Manifestly, there will be a lively time at the Cincinnati Presidential Convention.

The Plurality rule was nearly sustained to-day on the motion to lay it on the table-the vote standing One Hundred and Five for the motion to One Hundred and One against it. Several Democrats voted to stop fooling and elect a Speaker in the only manner now practicable, ineluding two from Pennsylvania and one each (all there is) from New-Jersey and Michigan. I have heard that Gen. Cass thinks it high time the Plurality rule were adopted, since it is evident that no one can secure a majority. I do not think the consummation can be much longer delayed, even though a Democratic Caucus were to be held every night. But our folks have determined not to hurry any more, but to vote steadily for their candidate, let all struggle who will, vote for the Plurality rule whenever offered, and bide their

Certain Democrats who had been expected to vote for the Plurality rule, and who had encouraged that expectation, excused themselves for doing otherwise to-day by asserting that Mr. Banks on Saturday favored amalgamation and negro equality with white men! I think this is enough of itself to condemn the whole business of catechizing can didates for such a post as that of Speaker. Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks whether he believed the negro equal to the white man, &c. Mr. Banks gravely replied that he understood it to be a natural law that of two races brought into intimate relations the inferior always succumbed to and was absorbed by the superior; and he proposed to await the developments of the future before deciding which race in this country should so swallow up the other. This was simply a take-off on the absurdity of asking such questions, and was accordingly received with a shout by House. Yet persons holding the positions of Statesmen offer this as their excuse for resisting the Plurality rale !

-A word on another point. I remarked, in a letter on the All-Night Session, that there were several gaps in the Pennsylvania line on that occasion, which was perfectly true. But I did not mean to imply that the great body of the Pennsylvanian Delegation were not at their posts earnestly and effectively supporting Mr. Banks through that long Wintry night. Messrs. Allison, J. H. Campbell, Dick, Grow, Pearce, Purviance, Roberts, Todd, and I think one or two more, were resisting adjournments and pressing an election to the last. From no quarter has Mr. Banks been more heartily and resolutely sustained than from Pennsylvaua; and though some of her Members happened to be away (paired) on that occasion, they are no less firm than the others.

The Telegraph makes a serious blunder, which I ee THE TRIBUNE has followed, in representing Mr. Banks as having on Saturday, when under eatechism, referred to some vote or speech of his last Session as indicating his views on the Tariff question. He said nothing of the sort. The passage thus misapprehended was a reference to "the record" for his views on Americanism. He propounded no views on the Tariff question, but intimated that he should make resistance to the Nebraska iniquity the pivot of his entire course.

NEW-JERSEY DELEGATES YO THE KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION-OPPOSITION TO GEORGE LAW. The Conventions of the Know-Nothings were held in the different Congressional Districts in New-Jersey vesterday to select delegates to attend the Know Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d day of February next. The following is the list

Cape May, Cumberland, Camden, Gloucester and Saem Counties were represented, was held at Bridgeton. No intelligence has been received of its pro-

The 11d District Convention, composed of delegates from Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Ocean Counties, met at Berdentown. E. H. Grandin of Trenton was chosen delegate. In the HIId District, comprising Hunterdon, Middle-

sex, Somerset and Warren Counties, the Convention met at New-Brunswick and selected Mr. Cornell of Weston, Somerset County. In the IVth District, which includes within its limits Bergen, Morris, Passaic and Sussex Counties, the

O. U. A. Hall, Newark. John R. Marks of Newark

These delegates are opposed to the nomination of George Law! They are understood not to be piedged for any candidate, but it is supposed that they are in favor of Commodore Stockton. This opinion is rendered the more probable by the recent announcement, evidently upon authority, that after the meeting of the Know-Nothing State Council in February next the Order in New-Jersey will resolve itself into an open American organization, of which stripe of Natives the Commodore is the candidate for the Presidency.

In the Vih District the delegate was required to pledge himself to adhere to the National Council Platform, including the celebrated Twelfth Section.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856. A stormy, personal, irregular debate took place in the House to-day, incited by Mr. Thorington of Iowa, who, unadvisedly, offered a resolve that Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio be the Speaker. This was voted down by 450 to 50; but it gave an opportunity for Mr. Dunn to display his intense maligity to the utmost. He gave the Anti-Nebraska Members public notice that he would never vote for Mr. Banks, but would vote for anybody else. He was triumphantly answered by Mr. Sherman of Ohio. Some cloven feet beside Dunn's were exposed during the debate. A ballot was then had, Banks lacking 10, and the House adjourned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Anti-Nebraska Members met in caucus tonight. Mr. Banks spoke briefly, relieving his friends from all obligation to support him, and asking them to do what was best; he pledged himself to support heartily any candidate who might be nominated. Mr. Campbell proposed to have no candidate for the next two days, but that each man vote as he might choose. It was agreed on all hands that the past should go for nothing, and each one vote now as if Congress was just assembling. It was strongly urged that a new candidate might be elected at once. A resolution was passed to offer the plurality rule every morning.

After a full discussion the caucus took a ballot for Speaker. Mr. Banks received sixty-six votes; Campbell twelve; Pennington five; scattering six. So they stick to Banks.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856. Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution that Lewis

Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution that Lewis D. Campbell be declared Speaker.
Mr. THORINGTON said his reason for offering the resolution was to contribute his mite toward an organization. He had proposed Mr. Campbell's name hecause he had heard him spoken of as less objectionable to some portions of the House than Mr. Banks.
Mr. GALLOWAY, though personally favorable to Mr. Campbell, could not change his position till he was assured of a general sentiment in Mr. Campbell's favor.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the resolution was thrown into

Mr. GIDDINGS said the resolution was thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. Banks, by whom he would stand until he could see that he could change his vote for the better.

Mr. MACE said the fault of the House remaining unorganized was attributable to the Anti-Nebraskaites, who have a majority, and can at any time elect a Speaker if they surrender their personal preferences.

Mr. PURVIANCE said his sentiments were not in accordance with those advanced by Mr. Men. Mr. PURVIANCE said his sentiments were not in accordance with those advanced by Mr. Mace. He (Purviance) attributed to the Democrats the failure to

Mr. SAGE and Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) considered

chievous.

Other Members also explained—including Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) who said his name was used without his knowledge or authority.

The resolution was rejected—50 against 1:59.

Mr. COMSTOCK offered a resolution (which he afterward withdrew) declaring Mr. Mace Speaker.

Mr. DUNN, in explaining his course, said he would submit to no caucus which presented to him the name of Banks.

of Banks.

The remarks of Mr. Dunn stimulated Messrs, SAGE BRENTON, PENNINGTON and Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, to participate in the debate, which involved the action of the Republicans respecting their andidates for Speaker.

ONE HUNDRED AND PIFTEENTH BALLOT. Banks 88 Richardson 65
Fuller 29 Pennington 8
Scattering 5.
Necessary for a choice, 98. Adjourned.

Necessary for a choice, 98. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.
Messrs. Boyce, McQueen, and Keith, being now satisfied with Mr. Richardson's explanations, have returned to his support. Mr. Faulkner intends, if no Speaker is elected by Monday, to submit a proposition that Members resign, and the House adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in May next.

An Anti-Nebraska Caucus is to be held to-night, suggested by Mr. Campbell of Ohio. The debate today has apparently rather damaged than improved the prospects of Mr. Banks.

The dispatches of our Government by the Atlantic contain nothing particularly important concerning

contain nothing particularly important concerning affairs between the United States and Great Britain. The great Reaper case has been decided in favor of Many's machine. Justice McLean delivered to-day the opinion of the United States Circuit Court in this important case, which was argued last Summer at Cincinnati by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and E. N. Dickerson for Mr. McCormick, and E. M. Stanton and George Harding for defendants. The decision on all of the points is in favor of the defendants. The Court beld:

held:

First: That Many's Reaping Machine does not infringe any of the patents of Mr. McCormick.

Second: That the leveler and reel-post used in Many's machines are not the same, in form or principle, as the improvements patented by Mr. McCormick in 1845, and are no infringement.

Third. That several useful improvements invented

ple, as the improvements patented by Mr. McCormick in 1845, and are no infringement.

Third: That several useful improvements invented
and patented by John H. Many are not covered by
McCormick's patent, but are different in form and
principle, and consequently no infringement.

The injunction was refused, and the bill dismissed at

principle, and considered, and the bill dismissed at cost of complainant.

The Court fully sustains the validity of McCormick's patents, and pays a high compliment to the patentee.

An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Com. Morris is seriously ill at his residence in this city. His disease is acute affection of the lungs.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 16—111 p. m.

Ninety members were present at the Anti-Nebraska caucus at the Capitol to-night, including three Pennington men. Mr. Campbell of Ohio presided. The meeting was more harmonious than was anticipated.

Mr. Waldron offered a resolution (subsequently withdrawn) in effect declaring against offering, in the House, individual propositions independently of general consellation.

eral conseltation.

Messrs. Waldron, Leiter, Kunkle, Grow, Norton Matson, Simmons, Banks, and others participated in the discussion regarding the binding effect of the pre-vious formal nomination of Mr. Banks. Mr. Banks desired gentlemen not to consider them-selves under implied obligations to vote for him. A ballot for candidate was then taken, resulting as follows: Banks, 66; Campbell, 12; Pennington, 4;

A banot for candidate was then taken, resulting as follows: Banks, 66; Campbell, 12; Pennington, 4; scattering, 7. The nomination of Mr. Banks was the declared unanimous, and a Committee of five was appointed, with authority to call any future caucus on the application of ten members.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN. Madison, (Wis.) Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.
Attorney-General Smith filed to-day in the Supreme Court, on behalf of Mr. Bashford, an information, on which the Court issued a writ of quo warranto demanding by what authority Mr. Barstow holds the office of Governor. Twenty days is allowed for an

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.
John Pyne, esq., was admitted to practice in this

Convention was held at Morristown. Judge Ephraim
Marsh was chosen delegate.

The Vth District Convention, composed of the delegates from Hudson and Essex Counties, met at Argument was continued by Mr. Taylor for plaintiffs and Mr. Jawnin for defendants.

FROM EUROPE. LATER

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. (By the House Printing Telegraph—Office, No. 21 Wall street, Hallfax, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The America reports, January 5th, off Holy Head, at 9.30 p. m., a steamer supposed to be the U. S. M. steamer Baltic. January 10th, at 5.30 p. m., in lat. 49. 21 N., long. 33. 20 W., spoke the brig Ann Johnston, from Greenock, bound to St. John's, N. F., under jury topmast, but she did not require any assist-

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

There is nothing new of an official character with respect to the Peace Nogotiations, but there is evidently in quarters usually well informed a growing on that negotiations will not terminate in a

satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the representatives of Russia at the chief foreign Courts, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the third point relais stated that Russia accepts the third point rela-tive to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense: That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships of war be admit-ted in the Black Sea excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between these two Powers without the interference of other nations. This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmis-sible.

Le Nord publishes an analysis of this circular. The Le Nord publishes an analysis of this circular. The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public solemnity in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander. Referring to the Vienna Conferences the Circular casts apon the Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the Four Points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions and to seek frankly a possible solution for the Third Point. The Russian propositions are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmlyand confidently awaits the decision of are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmlyand confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers

that Russia calmlyand confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions to be sent, they were to communicate to the other Powers what those terms were. Until these terms should have reached their destination, secrecy was to be kept.

The Journal des Debats says: It is expected that the reply of Count Nesselrode will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his circular of December 22. Our correspondents at Berlin do not expect that Count Esterhazy's mission will have a successful issue. They think it very likely, however, that the Emphassador may defer to his diovernment, and demand new instructions before taking decisive and irrevocable steps. Nothing gives reason to believe that Russia abandons the ground upon which she has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risk of a third campaign than do so.

Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburgh on the 28th, and the next day laid the propositions before the Russian Cabinet. On the 28th, Count Buol communicated to Prince Gorchakoff, at Vienna, the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved by Austria. The terms are those already published. Russia has made known, in Nesselrode's circular, her willingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of "cession of territory" to keep open the Danube. By the phrase "cession of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube," is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotqu on the north, Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and the River Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

Now that and are in the cash of the reduced for consideration.

tion.

Notwithstanding all appearances, it is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the Spring unless previously assured of the active support of the Germanic Bund.

The Weser Gazette states that an additional article

touching the Third Point has been added to the treaty of December 2, between Austria, France and England.

of December 2, between Austria, France and England.
It does not, hewever, impose on Austria the obligation
of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of
Russia to accept the Third Point as interpreted by
Austria and the Allies.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian
Government has made a satisfactory explanation to
the Porte respecting the seizure of Col. Turr on Ottoman Territory. Other accounts from Constantinople
say that the popularity of Omer Pasha has been much
diminished by reason of the failure of his present exnedition.

PRUSSIA.

The Court is not pleased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and Col. Manteuffel is sent to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western allies. He would leave Berlin Dec. 30, proceeding also to Vienna to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

t. Petersburg.
The German Frankfort Journal learns that Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Sax-

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Com-From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Commanders have received instructions marked "private" to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in the highest state of efficiency ere Spring. Military and naval manufactures work incessantly, and the indications are that in accordance with the secret article of the treaty, Sweden will openly take the field with the Allies in the Spring. Sweden has on hand some milions of Thalers surplus revenue, which is to be devoted to equip the army and navy. The Danish Government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depots of stores for the English floet at Suel, the fleet to rendezvous there in April.

THE CRIMEA.

Gorchakoff reports: Dec. 16, two bodies of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Gen. Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry, near Kertch. The English Commander and 47 men were taken prisoners. There is nothing else new from the Crimea.

A letter from Kamiesch of the 25th ult., in the Austria Gorche says.

A letter from Kamiesch of the 25th ult., in the Austrian Gazette, says: According to the latest accounte from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reenforced by a regiment of the Guard and by the Russian troops are giment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa. It is, therefore, evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince Gorchakoff.

A letter from Odessa to the 21st ult., in the Austrian Gazette, says large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, as interview of evacuating the former, as their

ever, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled by other troops from the reserve and by the militia. Gen. Gorchakoff will, it is said, be replaced in the Crimea by Count Osten-Sacken. The tormer will resume the command of the troops in

the Danube.
The allied gunboats which remained at Kinburg have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to release them have been hitherto fruitless.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that Pelissier is

ointed commander of the allied armies, and Admi-Lyons commander of the allied fleets in the East. The Museovita party are striving to supersede Gor-chakoff by Muravieff in the Crimea. Menchikoff is appointed Mistary Governor of Cronstadt.

ASIA.

Omer Pasha has returned to SukumKaleh, renouncing his intention to attack Kutarsat at present.

The Russian General, Susloff, took possession of the defiles of Hassan Kalet as soon as Selim Pasha retreated to Erzeroum. The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 24th ult. states that many persons had already outsted Erzeroum.

states that many persons had already quitted Erze-roum, fearing it would be attacked by the Russian army. These persons had sought refuge at Trebi-

The Invalide Russe publishes a proclamation by Gen. Muravieff, calling the entire population of Imer-lia and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omer Pasha's re-

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered the Commandant of Finland in the Baltic Provinces to report means of defense to the Grand Council of War in session at St. Petersburg. Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of

artillery and stores. New rife regiments are being en-rolled. Emancipation is offered as a bribe to serfs, while some of the restrictions imposed by Czar Nicholas on the nobles have been repealed.

The publication of the Austrian Concordat is pro-hibited in Russia, lest it should cause religious dis-

content.

The Czar has also issued a decree conferring on peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Per

sonal serfdom is to be replaced by annual payme. Three years are allowed for the execution of t

INDIA AND CHINA.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence. A battle had occurred, November 7th, in Oude, between the fanatic insurgents and the British troops under Capt. Barlow, the latter assisting the troops of the King of Oude. Five hundred dead were left on the field, and the insurgents dispersed, but the country is yet unsettled. Martial law has been declared in the Santal district. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer dangerous. An expedition up the Persia Gulf to compel Persia to give up her conquest is talked of.

The order prohibiting the expert of saltpeter from India, except by England, is loudly complained of.

Chinese affairs to Nov. 15 remained unchanged.

Manilla dates of the 9th of November report a dreadful occurrence. The American ship Waverley, with Chinese laborers on board, put into Manilla to bury her captain. Some trouble ensued on board, when the mate shot two or three of the Coolies and drove the rest below, then went on shore to attend the funeral of the captain. On his return the hatches were opened, when, out of 450 men, 251 were dead from suffication. The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe. American Consul declined to take cognizance of the

by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe.

A serious difficulty has arisen at Hong Kong between Mr. Keenan, the American Consul, and the local authorities. The trouble was caused by the arrest, by the British police, of E. W. Nichols, Master of the American ship Reindéer, on board his ship, for an assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. The judgment against Nichols was a fine of \$50, with \$25 additional as compensation to the carpenter. Payment was refused. Consul Keenan was proseent during the examination, and protested against the jurisdiction of the court, as the affair took place on board an American ship. The police were then proceeding to place Capt. Nichols in prison, when Mr. Keenan took him by the arm and went quickly to the harbor, took a boat and went on board the United States steamer Powhattan. The Superintendent and police followed and demanded that the prisoner be given up. Capt. McCluney, of the Powhattan, replied that, without stating whether Capt. Nichols was on board the Powhattan or not, he considered the action of the court altogether illegal, and he would not hesitate to resist by force any attempts of British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on board of American ships.

Nichols afterward sent the amount of the fine to the

Court, the was summoned by warrant to appear and answer, but did not attend, whereon he was apprehended and committed for trial before the Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of a prisoner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Palmer & Greene, Bankers at Liverpool, have failed. Their liabilities are £220,000 and their assets £150,000.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of Aylesbury.

The West India mail packet Tyne, arrived at Southampton, had on board specie to the value of about \$3,000,000. It weighed nearly eighty tuns, and consisted principally of silver from Mexico.

The Daily News' city article, dated Friday evening, says:

The English Stock Market to-day exhibited re-

"The English Stock Market to-day exhibited renewed heaviness. At one period a fresh decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ eent was established, but at the close the reduction from yesterday's final quotations did not exceed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ eent. Any tendency toward improvement is checked by the continued sales, some of which are attributed to the requirements of Government. The prospects of the Money Market are also regarded with less confidence. Pending the Czar's definative reply, some disposition is still shown to support the market.

The general demand for money to-day was again extraordinarily active, this being the 4th of the months In the Stock Exchange, however, money was rather easier at about 5 per cent on Government Securities. At Paris to-day the Three per Cent Kentes ralhed about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent on Government Securities. At Paris to-day the Three per Cent Kentes ralhed about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent for money; the final quotations for the account were slightly lower than those of yesterday. There was still some inquiry to-day for gold for exportation. The improvement to-day in the exchange on Paris is attributed to the large amount of Australian and other gold lately remitted from this side. The heavy arrival of silver by the Tyne may have had some influence. The Cora Market to-day was firmer.

A great portion of the numerous grain cargoes lately arrived have been disposed of. The Raifway Share Market to-day was dull and inactive, but was generally steady in prices. One of the most interesting changes in the weekly balance-sheet of the Bank is the increase of £146,095 in the Government Securities held by the Bank. This feature would be fully explained upon the presumption that the Bank is desisting the Treasury to meet the heavy disbursements incidental to the season.

The falling off in the bullion is £161,629—half as

to the season.

The falling off in the bullion is £161,620—half as much as that shown in the last return; but the movement of this item evidently continues on the adverse side and will occasion anxiety.

FRANCE. Saturday, the 29th, the grand military fete of the entry into Paris of the regiments from the Crimes came off. Immense crowds througed the streets. Admiral Lyons and General Marmora are in Paris.

The Duke of Soto Mayer has committed suicide. PORTUGAL.

The Cortes would open January 2d. LATEST INTELLIGENCE. 1 Ry Telegraph from London to Liv

GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR IN PARIS. GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR IN PARIS.

The Post says in the course of a few days a general Council of War is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this Council is to collet, to interchange, and to consider all possible information with respect to the war, but it will not be in the province of the Council to plan campaigns or to decide in the beginning of January what is to be done in April. The Council having deliberated fully on the important objects which will suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and having decided they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects they may have in contem-

orders to secure the objects they may have in contemplation. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN RUSSIA. HAMBURG, Jan 4.—The Grand Duke Constantine as the head of the Naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth; defects and mis-managements are no longer to be glossed over. Offi-cials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Meesrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and the Brokers' Circular quote a dull market and a slight decline in prices—say to the extent of 1-16th on middling qualities, and 5 on fair. The sales of the week, which included only three business days, owing to the holidays, were restricted to 23,700 bales, of which speculators took 1,200 and

restricted to 23,700 bales, of which speculators took 1,200 and exporters 1,400 bales.

The sales on Friday were about 6,000 bales—the market closing dull and unsettled. The following are the quotations: Now-Orieans Fair, 54; Middling, 59, 16. Ordinary to good Ordinary, 5@5]. Inferior, 44@4]. The stock on hand was \$25,000 bales, including 235,000 American.

Layerroot Breadstery's Market.—Messrs, Brown, Shidley & Co. goate Floors, dull but unchanged in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Blessis, Blowds, Shipley & Co. quote Flour dull but unchanged in prices. Western Canal 46/8/24/. Ohio 43/8/43/6. Philadelphia and Baltimore 42/8/42/6. Where unchanged and in limited demand; white 11/8/9/12/; red 19/8/9/11/1. Cons dull of sale and with little speculative demand; white 46/1, yellow 42/4/44/6, mixed 41/6. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., the Brokers, and other circulars, call Flour 64. lower, and quote Western Canal 44/6/44/6. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. record Blek; in improved demand at rather Spence & Co. record Blek; in improved demand at rather

MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market was rather more stringent, and Consols had declined \$71,0074 for money and account. The bullion in the Base of England had diminished during the week to the extension LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS-(from the Broker's

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS—(from the Broker's Circular).—Askes steady at 46/247/ for Pearls, and 39/239/6 for Pots. Bark dull at former rates. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Rosts steady; 5,000 bbls. sold at 4/6/24/). Nothing doing in Tar or Turrentyre. Sprints Turrentyre quiet at 36/23/6. Rice dull and lower. Sugara quiet at 36/23/6. Rice dull and lower. Sugara had declined a trifle, and the market war dull. Correct seady and unemanged. Molasses dull and elighty lower. Saltreyrer selling at 34/23/1. Dyewoods dull at former rates. Seal and Coo Otts quiet and unchanged. Rafe steady at 80/1. Linered closed with an active demand at 23/10/32. But 11/2 22/10/1. Tra dull, prices unchanged.

London Markets.—Messes. Baring, Brothers & Co. quote Beranstupy senerally unchanged. White Wheats of Co. quote Beranstupy senerally unchanged. White Wheats of Co. quote Science Solice of the Strains Turrenther quiet at 36/23/3/. Iron—Prices sealer, but not quotably lower: Welsh burs &; Weish rails £715/242; Scotch Pig 74/6. Copper steady and unchanged.

American Securities.—Messes. Baring and Brothers quote a dull market, and prices nominal. Messers. Bedl & cover the practice while mehanged.

AMERICAS SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring and Brocharge quote a dull market, and prices nominal. Messrs. Beil &
Co. report the market wholly unchanged. United States Sizes,
(dividend off.) 164; United States Sizes, (Bonda, 164;
Massachusetts Siering, 2028; Pennylvania Stering, 72674; Pennsylvania Bonds, 76760; Virginta Sterings, 81; Virgina Sizes, (Bonds, 76760; Virginta Sterings, 81; Virgina Sizes, (Bonds, 86768; Maryhand Stering Bonds, 86768; New York Central Sevena, 22794; NewYork Central Sizes, 80621; Kire First Mortgage, 32400; Eris,
Third Mortgage, 3265; Erie Couvertibles, 70671; Rrie (fund.)
18761; Pennsylvania Central First, 85697; Illinois Central
Sevena, 75275; Illinois Freelands, 75677.

Liverpool. Freightys.—Market steady and quotations generally unchanged.